

# THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLD'S 1904 FAIR

NINETY-FIFTH YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1902.

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## SEIBERT WILL NOT ACCEPT STATE CHAIRMANSHIP AGAIN

Declares That Under No Possible Contingency Will He Be a Candidate to Succeed Himself as Democratic Committee.



JAMES M. SEIBERT, By a Republic Photographer.

Who announces that under no contingency will he accept chairmanship of State Democratic Committee.

### REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 15.—While in the city to-day on business with Governor Dockery, James M. Seibert of St. Louis, State chairman of the Democratic Committee, announced that under no possible contingency would he accept the chairmanship again and in no manner was he a candidate for the honor of succeeding himself.

Mr. Seibert came in from St. Louis Tuesday morning and spent the forenoon talking with friends about the Capitol. In speaking about the State chairmanship and the probable selection of the St. Joseph convention Mr. Seibert authorized the following statement:

"In order to set this matter at rest once and for all, I desire to state, in the most positive terms that language can employ, that I am not now and will not be a candidate for chairman of the Democratic State Committee."

Mr. Seibert did not care to speak about his probable successor. Outside of Mr. Seibert the names of Thomas H. Wagner, secretary of the Germania Trust Company of St. Louis, Congressman M. E. Benton and Thomas Crittenden of Kansas City are heard most frequently.

## FREIGHT STRIKE IS APPARENTLY BROKEN

Four Railroads at Chicago Sign Agreements With Their Striking Employees.

OTHERS MAY SETTLE TO-DAY.

Men Fail to Obtain Recognition of Union, but Receive Substantial Advances in the Wage Scale.

Chicago, July 15.—With agreements reached between four railroads and their employees, the great strike of the freight handlers and teamsters that has paralyzed the industries of Chicago for a week, is apparently broken.

A majority of the strikers are expected to return to work to-morrow. Some of the more radical unionists may refuse to accept the terms accepted by the representative committee, but apparently they will be able to yield but little influence with the majority of the strikers.

A mass meeting of the freight handlers has been called for to-morrow, and upon the action taken at this meeting will depend the attitude of the striking teamsters. Their national president, Al Young, ordered them back to work to-morrow, but, if the freight handlers refuse to declare the strike off officially, some of the teamsters may refuse to work. It is conceded that their officers exercise little absolute authority.

**Four Railroads Make Agreements.** The four railroads that entered into agreements with their men to-night are the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Chicago and Northwestern, the Nickel Plate and the Illinois Central. Of the four the Northwestern and the Illinois Central accepted the proposition made upon advice of the Teamsters' Board of Arbitration. The Nickel Plate and Lake Shore succeeded in getting their men to sign the scale presented by the roads July 1.

Consequently neither the freight handlers nor the railroads claim a victory. As the employees of the Lake Shore were the first to sign, however, the railroads are expressing the greatest satisfaction over the break in the strike.

The freight handlers return to work without having obtained recognition of their union, time and a half for overtime or the abatement of the probation period. On the other hand, the freight handlers have obtained increases in pay, the smallest increase being 25 cents per day gained by truckers.

While the signing of the agreements breaks the strike it does not end it. It is still in progress so far as twenty of the twenty-four railroads in the city are concerned.

President Curran and a few of his supporters are still unconvinced and state that they will not recognize any of the agreements. The fact remains, however, that a majority of the freight handlers are seemingly tired of the strike and eager to return to work. It is probable that they will have an opportunity to do so to-morrow.

## GATES SETTLES WITH JULY CORN SHORTS, MARKET COLLAPSES

Price of the Option Drops to 65 1/4 Cents in Course of Day's Trading.

MUCH MYSTERY ABOUT TERMS.

Traders Inclined to Believe That Deal Was Closed on Basis of About 80 Cents.

"CORPSE" MAY MAKE TROUBLE.

Men Interested in Corner Likely to Be Compelled to Sell Several Million Bushels at Considerably Less Than Cost.

Chicago, July 15.—The famous John W. Gates corner on July corn came to an abrupt termination to-day when it became known that shorts to the extent of a good many million bushels had effected private settlements with Harris, Gates & Co., and that the deal was at an end so far as the steel market was concerned.

The July price responded to the settlement by a quick drop of 15 1/4 cents to 65 1/4 cents. Later it recovered a fraction, and closed at 65 1/2 cents, substantially the price of the cash article. This was nearly 25 cents below the high price of last week.

Just how many bushels were subject to private settlement will probably never be known, nor is there much chance that the identity of the "big fellows" in the trade, who do not contribute liberally to the fortunes of Mr. Gates and the friends associated with him in the deal, will ever be positively known.

Mr. Gates is at present in New York, and Mr. Scotten, manager for the Harris-Gates house, would admit only the fact of a settlement by the outstanding shorts.

Even the fact of a termination of the July deal was left largely to inference. But the trade readily figured that, with the shorts practically all in, nothing in the shape of a corner could exist.

**Gates Could Do as He Pleased.** No one expected an abrupt end to the premature punting of the bubble by the man whose property it was. The trade has all along admitted that Mr. Gates was right and also his ability to do what he pleased with the corner, and if he chose to close the deal a couple of weeks prior to the time at which it would have ended by limitation there was no one to say him nay.

The only unusual thing in the pit prior to the time at which it became known that the corner was at an end was the unusual purchasing of July corn in small lots by various commission houses. Pit trade during the day, however, was not much over 500,000 bushels.

Manager Scotten would not discuss the settlement price. This price, however, was not the matter of decided interest to the trade generally.

With the knowledge that Monday night's closing price was 81c and the opening to-day from 76c to 80c, the consensus of opinion among the outsiders was that Mr. Gates had demanded either 80c or 81c from the people who were foolish enough to sell him corn all the way from 76c to 80c.

The length of the line of July settled for by shorts is also a matter of more or less conjecture. Mr. Scotten said it was several million bushels, and that the length of the line had never been overestimated. It has been called as high as 25,000,000 bushels, but more generally 20,000,000 bushels.

**Settlements on 17,000,000 Bushels.** It is a matter of common knowledge that since it became possible to make deliveries on July contracts the Harris-Gates people have taken in and paid for about 2,000,000 bushels. This would leave settlements on some 17,000,000 bushels.

To form an estimate of an apparent profit by the deal would necessitate a knowledge of the average price at which the property was bought. This can never be known, unless some time later Mr. Gates chooses to divulge it. It is estimated, however, of late observers of the transaction that Mr. Gates' profit will not exceed \$1,000,000. This amount will be divided between ten or a dozen millionaires who were interested in the deal.

Mr. Gates and his friends now have 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 bushels of cash corn, which they must dispose of before the corner can be called absolutely settled. This corn represents the "corpse," which in every corner ever run has been the stumbling block to success.

If the average price of the Harris-Gates holding should prove well up to the 70 cents point, the clique has on hand several million bushels of corn which cost its holders in excess of the present market price.

**"Corpse" is Hard to Deal With.** Right here is the salient point. Will it be necessary to market this large holding of corn at a loss?

The corner at one time promised many millions of profit, and the men whose well-filled cribs line the tracks of nearly every railroad entering Chicago are held responsible for the disappointing ending of the corner.

There were substantial reserves from the bumper crop of 1901, and the yield of 1902. This crop has been held for a satisfactory market.

The holders did not begin to take advantage of the situation until the price of July got up in the seventies, and when it finally reached 90 cents the Chicago market was deluged with cash corn.

For a while the Harris-Gates people kept the market cleaned up, but steadily increasing quantities began coming, and the prospect of loading up with 10-cent corn, which Continued on Page Two.

## LIGHTNING STARTS FIRE IN OIL FIELDS AT JENNINGS, LA.

Tank Near the Jennings Well, No. 2, Ignited and Well Itself Was Soon in Flames.

ENTIRE FIELD IS THREATENED.

Blaze Started in the Afternoon and Was Still Burning Fiercely at Midnight.

SPECIAL SENT FROM BEAUMONT

One of the Heywood Brothers Started to the Scene With Fire Apparatus, Accompanied by Oil Men.

Jennings, La., July 15.—During a heavy electrical storm that passed over the Jennings oil field to-day a bolt of lightning struck the field storage tanks of the Jennings Oil Company, setting them on fire. The flames spread to the derricks adjoining, and in a short time the derricks and tanks were destroyed.

Burning streams of oil from the tanks ran in the direction of the engine. In a short time, another tank had broken loose and the wind had driven the flames into the derricks of the Southern, Northern and Crescent oil companies, but they, in some manner, escaped destruction.

The fire is still raging to-night, and the safety of the field depends on the strength of Jennings No. 2. The oil is leaking around this tank, and together with the gas, is burning fiercely, sending a blaze high into the air, and the entire field is threatened.

Workmen are now engaged in removing the derricks of the remaining companies and burying the mouths of the wells under a heavy coating of mud and water.

A special train bearing experts has been asked for and they will be taken to the field to assist in saving the remaining property from destruction as soon as they are able from Beaumont.

**Special Leaves Beaumont.** Beaumont, Tex., July 15.—Lightning this afternoon struck and ignited a tank near the Jennings Well No. 2 at Jennings, La., belonging to the Heywood Bros. of Beaumont, and in a few minutes the well itself was on fire.

The well was closed at the time of the accident, but the waste oil around the pipe ignited and has since been blazing furiously, threatening the melting of the pipe and gate valve and the ignition of the full stream of the well, which would thus be realized.

Alba Haywood telegraphed early to-night to Dewey Haywood that the engines and machines had been saved, but that the danger of melting the valve off continued serious.

Dewey left at 8:30 o'clock to-night on a special train, taking along a chemical engine belonging to the Beaumont Fire Department.

Several oil men accompanied him.

In the party were Mr. Heywood, J. S. Cullinan, president of the Texas Company; Jack Ennis, an old-time Pennsylvania pipeline man; C. W. Forney, field manager of the J. M. Guffey Company; J. W. Jolie, superintendent J. M. Guffey Company; S. H. McGary, Beaumont Journal; H. S. Reavis and the special correspondent of the Republic.

Jennings is ninety miles from Beaumont. It will take two hours and thirty minutes to make the run. Horses are in waiting at Jennings to take the chemical engine to the field, six miles from the station.

## LEADING TOPICS

—IN—

## TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

THE SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT 4:48 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 7:24. THE MOON RISES TO-MORROW MORNING AT 2:15.

## WEATHER INDICATIONS.

For St. Louis and Vicinity—Generally fair.

For Missouri—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

For Illinois—Fair Wednesday; warmer in central and north. Thursday, cloudy; showers and cooler.

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Seibert Will Not Accept State Chairmanship.

2. Lamm, Whybark and Higbee Nominated.

3. Growers of Apples to Hold Congress. Troubles Spring Up in Land of Hoers. Government Crop Report. Young Woman Died From Her Burns.

4. President Taft on the Southwest. Max to Build Airship for Fair. Veteran of the Confederacy Leads Tent Revival Meeting.

5. Tracy Writes of Long Chase. Society Happenings. Pure Milk Bill Favorably Reported. Senator Cockrell Against Annexation.

6. Scenes at De Lamar Race Track. The Republic Form Chart. Blue Mint Shows Extraordinary Form.

7. River News and Personals.

8. Editorial.

9. East Side News.

10. Republic "Want" Advertisements. Birth, Marriage and Death Records.

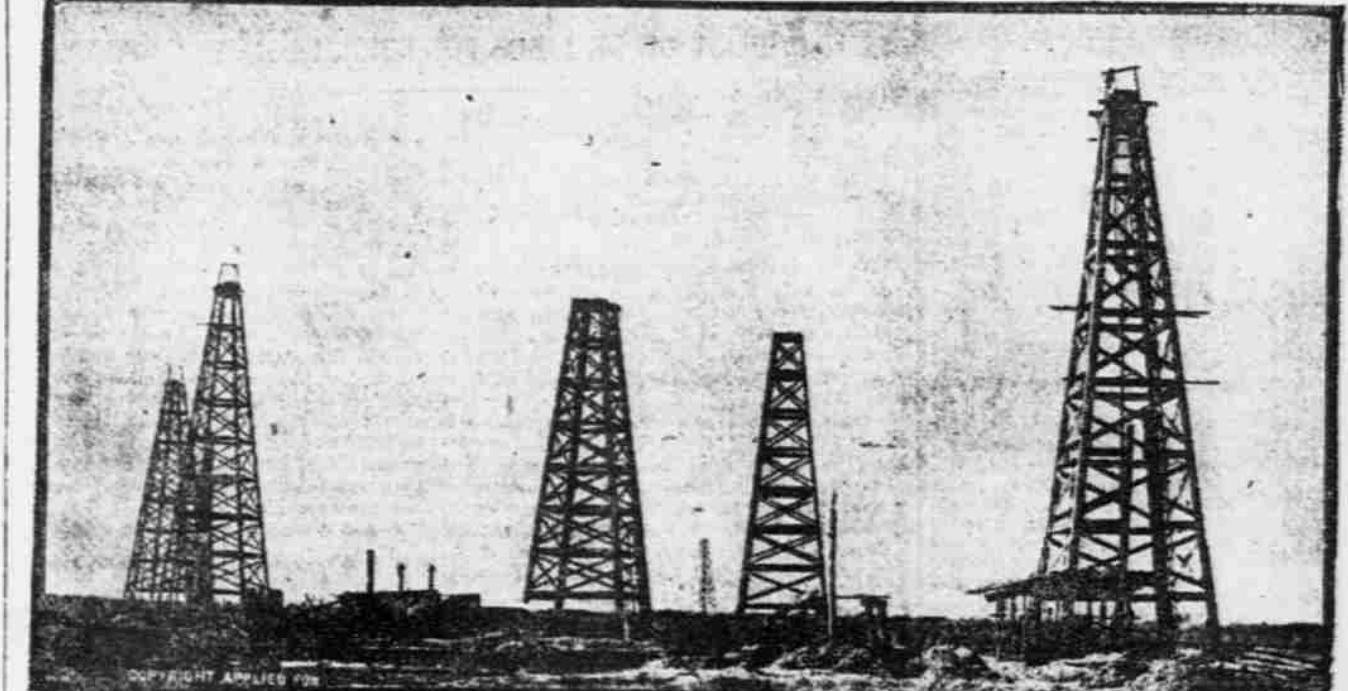
11. Rooms for Rent and Real Estate Advertisements.

12. New York Stocks Start Strongly. Local Stocks Extremely Dull.

13. Local Grains Close Lower. Chicago Corn Bulls Abandon Position. Live Stock Markets.

14. Plaintiff in Court on a Stretcher. Strike Gas Well in Middle of Street. Local Grocers Not Affected by Combine. Swallowers Indign on a Ferryboat. Benefit for Old Cathedral.

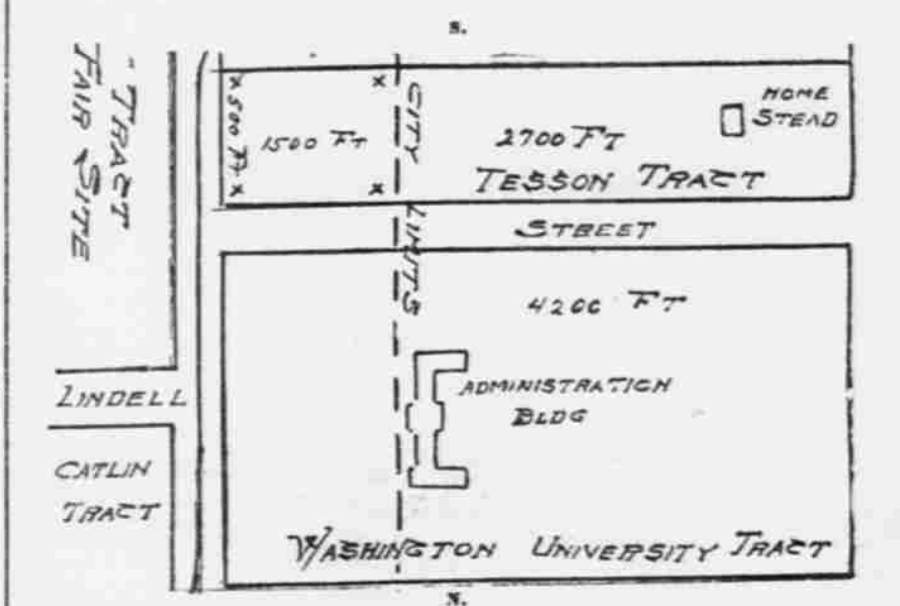
## VIEW OF THE JENNINGS OIL FIELD, WHERE A FIRE IS RAGING.



ONE OF THESE WELLS IS ABLAZE, HAVING CAUGHT FROM A TANK WHICH WAS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

## JUDGE SANBORN UPHOLDS FAIR'S RIGHT TO CONDEMN

Denies Mrs. Tesson's Application for Injunction Against the World's Fair Management and Recognizes the Exposition as a Public Corporation. Which Has a Right to Use Needed Land Without Waiting for the Results of Legal Proceedings.



The diagram shows the location of the Tesson tract with reference to the other divisions of the World's Fair site. That part which the Exposition Company will now seek to condemn under the decision of Judge Sanborn, given yesterday in the United States Court at St. Paul, is the block of ground, 500 feet wide by 15,000 feet long, marked by crosses at the four corners of the strip.

Extraordinary powers were conferred on the World's Fair Company by Judge Walter F. Sanborn yesterday in the United States Court at St. Paul. He denied the injunction asked by Mrs. Laura Tesson and others against the Exposition Company to prevent the condemnation of her property for Exposition purposes.

The Exposition Company is recognized as a public corporation, with the right to exercise eminent domain. It may condemn property contiguous to its site, if needed for the World's Fair.

To accomplish these purposes, the Exposition management can convert the required property to its uses, pending any appeal to a higher court, and without waiting for the result of proceedings the owners of the property may have commenced to determine damages resulting from condemnation.

The decision asserts that the affairs of the Exposition cannot be delayed or disarranged by being compelled to stop its work until some court has passed on its right to the ground being used by it. The company's prerogatives as a public corporation give it the privilege of using the needed land and settling the damages afterwards, if any may accrue.

The finding that the Exposition is a public and not a private enterprise is based by Judge Sanborn on the fact that the National Government and the States have made appropriations for being represented solely on the assumption that the Fair is for the benefit of the public.

In view of the decision, the manner in which the ruling is regarded by the owners of the Catlin tract becomes interesting, as expressed last night by President Thomas Wright of the Park View Realty Company.

"We have recognized the right of the Exposition Company to condemn since the decision of Judges Wood and Hough of the State Circuit Court," said Mr. Wright. "The ruling of Judge Sanborn simply confirms that of the lower courts, but the decision still does not alter our status."

"Two railway corporations hold leases on the Catlin tract. Under the law, the World's Fair Company cannot condemn railway property. If the Exposition Company want to complete their plans, they must pay the railway lessees, as well as us. We have made no offers to the Exposition management."

## SALIENT FEATURES OF DECISION AS MADE BY JUDGE SANBORN.

Judge Sanborn's decision contained 100 words, and in making a synopsis of it for publication he selected the salient features of his ruling. These features are appended: "The portion of the act most material to the determination of this question reads: 'Corporations may be created to inaugurate and hold National, International or World's Fairs, Centennial and other Expositions, either commemorative of any historical event or for the purpose of promoting improvement in the arts and sciences, professions and trades, by the exhibition of products of the arts, industries and manufactures and of the soil, mine and sea, or for all of said purposes.'"

"Common knowledge and experience teach that exhibition corporations of the character here under consideration are not ordinarily organized with the expectation of gain to those who subscribe for their stock. The experience of the past teaches that they do not bring remuneration to those who purchase their stock. The purchasers of this stock, or the subscribers to it, took their stock in view of this fact. It cannot be presumed that they subscribed with the expectation of gain. It must be presumed that the intention and purpose with which they put their money into this institution was to sacrifice something of their substance for the use of the public."

**COMPANY NOT ORGANIZED FOR PRIVATE GAIN.** "Act of equity may look through the form of the corporation to the fact and the truth is that this corporation was not organized for private gain, but for the purpose specified in the act under which it was organized. It is said on the part of the complainants that the property of this corporation is not devoted to a public use, because there is nothing in the act which entitles the public to use it, nothing which gives them a right to it and nothing in

right of the Legislature to regulate its use. So the question recurs, is the use to which the property of this defendant is to be devoted a public or private use? Counsel for the complainants earnestly insist that it is a private use, that it is for the benefit of the corporation, a private corporation.

**CONTENTION WOULD ANNULL ALL APPROPRIATIONS MADE.** The Congress of the United States has appropriated a large sum of money for the use of this corporation. If this corporation is to use this money for private purposes, for a private use, that money cannot be properly raised by taxation. The city of St. Louis has appropriated a large sum of money for the same purpose. The Legislature of the State of Missouri and the Legislatures of other States have made like appropriations.

Constitutional amendments have been passed by people of the State of Missouri to authorize the appropriation and use of this money. One cannot fail to be deeply impressed with the thought that the purpose of this corporation, and the use of the complainant's property, are educational, instructive, useful, not to its stockholders more than to others, but useful to every one of the public, useful to the public at large, to the same extent and in the same measure as to the individual stockholders of the corporation.

The exhibition of the products of the arts, industries and manufactures and of the soil, mine and sea for the purpose of promoting improvement in the arts and sciences, professions and trades, cannot fail to be useful, not to the stockholders of this corporation alone, but to all who behold it, to instruct them all in the art of higher and better living, and the commemoration of the great historical event which induced the promotion of this corporation cannot fail to teach, not the stockholders and officers of this corporation alone, but all the citizens of the Republic that their destiny is not down the path leading to sensuality.

"The Supreme Court of the United States, United States vs. Gattisburg Electric Railway, to which reference has already been made, said: "Any act of Congress which plainly and directly tends to enhance the respect and love of the citizen for the institutions of his country and to quicken and strengthen his motives to defend them, and which is germane to, and intimately connected with and appropriate to the exercise of some one or all of the powers granted by Congress must be valid."

"The court is of the opinion that the use to which the property of this corporation is devoted, and must be devoted under the act of incorporation, is a public use, and not a private use, and that there is no violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States in the endeavor to condemn the property under the statutes of Missouri."

**TERRIBLE TORNADO IN NORTH DAKOTA.** Meager Reports to the Effect That Three Towns Were Wiped Out.

**GREAT LOSS OF LIFE LIKELY.** Telegraph Lines Are Wrecked and There Is No Communication With the Stricken Section.

St. Paul, Minn., July 15.—Tremendous damage, and, it is thought, great loss of life, were caused by a terrible windstorm which early this evening swept in a southeasterly direction from the international boundary across the northeastern portion of North Dakota. Three towns, Borup, Eldorado and Thompson, according to meager reports which were obtainable at midnight, were totally wiped out.

Telegraph lines are wrecked and there is no communication with the section of the State where the most serious devastation is thought to have been worked by the tornado.

The little town of Borup, on the St. Vincent line of the Great Northern, is an absolute wreck. The final report last night was that the entire town was wiped out and hardly a structure of any sort left standing.

This came from a plucky Great Northern telegraph operator, who, after his station office had been laid flat, saved his key from the ruins and tapped the wires at the nearest available point. He also reported the raising of a hamlet some miles distant, with destruction of a large amount of property.

The report from Borup came in very soon after the storm struck and contained no information as to the casualties.

With the report from the St. Vincent branch came reports that the towns of Eldorado, about seven miles from Grand Forks, and Thompson, between Grand Forks and Larimore, had been destroyed. At Thompson the Great Northern station lies, a confused mass of wreckage, directly across the main line. Stores and residences are in ruins and the main portion of the town is wiped out. The population is about 300.

More fragments of information came from Eldorado, but these indicate the destruction of that town, of about 250 people.

Neither of the reports from Thompson or Eldorado speaks of loss of life. This is partially accounted for by the fact that they were sent before news could have been received from the outlying districts.

At Winnipeg Junction a stock train was blown completely from the track, but whether the crew escaped could not be learned.

Laneham and relief trains have been started for the stricken district, but it will probably be some hours before details can be received.